

Approved For Release 2000/04/19 : CIA-RDP81S00991R000200100008-3
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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Basic Intelligence

Washington, D. C.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Annual Report of the NIS Program

Fiscal Year 1962

1. Major developments affecting the NIS Program during this fourteenth year of operations included:

- a) The transfer of NIS production responsibilities from State to CIA for sociological, political, and non-bloc economic intelligence
- b) The recruitment and organization of new NIS Staffs in CIA, and in the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare
- c) The planned transition of NIS production from the Services to the new Production Center of the Defense Intelligence Agency
- d) The development and implementation of emergency measures to expedite essential worldwide NIS coverage and to accelerate the maintenance revisions of published NIS at present budgetary and manpower levels
- e) The Government's priority emphasis on intelligence for counterinsurgency

2. The first task of the year was to recruit and organize staffs in CIA and elsewhere to take over the production responsibilities from State for worldwide sociological, political, and non-bloc economic intelligence. This was a major undertaking which involved some 40% of the entire NIS production effort.

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3. The Office of Basic Intelligence (OBI) established a new Research Division and assumed, as an essential aspect of the reallocations from State, a major role in programmed research and production of NIS and direct coordination of some 12 staffs in other government departments. Under OBI direction the NIS staffs in Agriculture and Interior have stepped up production goals by 25%, and the newly established staffs in Commerce, Labor, and HEW will achieve full production in FY 1963. Special arrangements provide these staffs with access to appropriate CIA intelligence materials and resources. An NIS representative and his staff were established under the Director of Intelligence and Research, State, as a focal point for continuing State collection support, for servicing State's interest in NIS scheduling and content, and for providing advisory NIS review and assistance.

4. While the Office of Basic Intelligence was realigning its staffs, the recently established Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was developing plans to integrate the wide range of Service staffing into the new Production Center. Since this will have a major impact on future NIS production in the Department of Defense, OBI is working closely with DIA planners to assure full coordination in meeting NIS production and substantive requirements.

5. The dispersion of the NIS staffs in State and the building up of new NIS staffs in CIA and elsewhere occurred during a time when increasing emphasis is being directed towards accelerated NIS coverage and maintenance. The situation within the Community was further complicated by the major changes involved in the establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency. During the transition period the Service staffs involved in NIS production cannot be committed to any long range measures of sufficient magnitude to do the job that experience and user requirements demand; nor was DIA at the close of the year in position to undertake these measures.

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6. During this transition period the NIS Committee has therefore assigned main production to priority topics and areas with emphasis on increasing Chapter I (Brief) coverage, in implementation of emergency measures approved by the Intelligence Board at the close of the previous year. These measures include suspension of production on some 20 low priority areas, initiation of stopgap-type Chapter I coverage for some 30 newly emerging states and other underdeveloped areas, and further increase selectivity of topics and areas scheduled for maintenance.

7. To lay the groundwork for long range measures, the Office of Basic Intelligence has presented the Defense Intelligence Agency with proposals to further increase NIS maintenance production by 25% through more efficient practices and procedures stemming from DIA's and CIA's centralized control of production staffs, and providing for a major increase (250%) in Chapter I production. These proposals are based on present budgetary and manpower levels and would provide for adequate maintenance of NIS coverage on priority areas. Specifically, Chapter I coverage would be expanded from the present 60 countries to 115 countries, and the maintenance cycle reduced from 5 years to about 2 years for critical world areas and an average of 4 years for the others. Selected detailed NIS sections would generally be maintained under the proposals on an average of not more than 6 years, but this average would be significantly shortened for critical topics and areas.

8. The priority attention presently given to counterinsurgency by the Government and to its intelligence support by the Community requires further NIS response, particularly in the production of NIS sections covering detailed sociological, political and non-bloc economic intelligence. Outlines, content and schedules for these NIS units are currently being revised to emphasize the counterinsurgency requirements and to provide for expedited production of most of the primary sections during FY 1963. It is noteworthy that more than 200 NIS sections, directly supporting basic counterinsurgency intelligence requirements in detail, were already published and on call when General Taylor's requirements were issued at year's end.

9. NIS production for FY 1962 again fell short of the annual goal but held up quite well considering the major staffing problems. The year's production of 425 units, including 12 Chapters I, brought the total NIS production since the beginning of the program to more than 6000 sections, of which some 1500 sections are maintenance revisions of previously published NIS. This production represents 90% of the detailed NIS coverage worldwide, and essentially completes the initial phase of the program.

10. The future course to be steered by the NIS Program has been clearly established by the year's developments. The most urgent task is to provide adequate maintenance for published NIS on all priority topics and areas. Under present staffing levels, lower priority coverage cannot be maintained except for special ad hoc requirements. NIS detailed coverage plus Chapter I can be maintained adequately on about half of the world areas, with stopgap-type coverage only on about two-thirds of the remaining areas. NIS coverage on some 25 areas of lowest priority would be indefinitely suspended. Even this more limited NIS coverage will require the full exploitation of all means for optimum utilization of contributing agencies' capabilities to sustain NIS annual production of some 600 sections to support these measures. In its 14 years of operations the NIS Program has provided detailed coverage of worldwide basic intelligence in compliance with the mission laid down by NSCID No. 3. This base of on-hand comprehensive coverage so essential to national planning and operations now permits accelerated response to Joint Staff and other user requirements to bring this intelligence up-to-date and to keep it so.

ANNEX

Annual Report of the NIS Program

Fiscal Year 1962

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NIS Commendations

On 10 July 1962, the NIS Committee approved the fifth annual list of awards under the NIS Commendation program established by NIS Memo No. 6 to recognize outstanding contributions to the NIS Program. The following recipients for 1962 will receive suitable citations and engraved certificates in the name of the Director of Central Intelligence in appropriate ceremonies at their respective agency headquarters.

Department of the Army

Bruce R. Grant
Millicent V. Gough
Harold H. Hawkins
John LaBree
Frank P. Lozupone

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Corps of Engineers
Military Geology Branch, U.S. Geological Survey
Transportation Intelligence Agency
Corps of Engineers

Department of the Navy

Gilbert A. Cole, Jr.
James M. Daniel
Alexander R. Gordon, Jr.
2d Topographic Company
Edith L. Yancey

Office of Naval Intelligence
Office of Naval Intelligence
U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office
Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
Office of Naval Intelligence

Department of the Air Force

Helene Burnett
Stuart Gertler
Clifford E. Glassmeyer, Jr.
John V. McNairy
Wallace F. Safford

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Aeronautical Chart and Information Center
Air Force Systems Command
Climatic Center
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

Department of Agriculture

Lois Bacon

Economic Research Service

Department of the Interior

Edgar J. Gealy

Bureau of Mines

Central Intelligence Agency



Office of Research and Reports
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Production Record

1. The FY 1962 schedule called for production of 477 sections, compared with 440 sections scheduled for FY 1961.

2. Production in FY 1962, by major contributing agencies, was as follows:

	<u>Sections Scheduled</u>	<u>Sections Delivered</u>	<u>Shortfall or Excess</u>	<u>Percent Fulfillment</u>
State	42	43	+ 1	102%
Army	117	118	+ 1	101
Navy	37	35	- 2	95
Air Force	32	31	- 1	97
 CIA	 190	 159	 - 31	 84%
Agriculture	8	6	- 2	75
Commerce	13	8	- 5	62
HEW	9	7	- 2	78
Interior	22	14	- 8	64
Labor	7	4	- 3	57
 Total CIA Responsibility	 249	 198	 - 51	 80%
 GRAND TOTAL:	 477	 425	 - 52	 89%

The above reflects reallocation of former State production responsibilities as of the beginning of FY 1962. Between that time and November an interim staff in INR State produced 43 sections, some of which OBI completed through the final review and processing stages. The partially staffed new Research Division in OBI took over responsibility for 79 sections previously scheduled for FY 1962 by State and completed 52 sections. In addition to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior the above shows initial scheduling and production records for the new

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NIS staffs in the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare. The principal cause of lowered production was the transfer of NIS production from State and the building up of the staffs assuming this responsibility.

3. The total of 425 sections delivered compared with 413 the year before but fell short by some 15% of the JCS annual requirements. The total production was approximately 89% of the sections scheduled, compared with 94% the previous year. Tab A illustrates the continued problem of lag of production behind the schedule until concentration in June, but in FY 1962 there was encouraging improvement in this respect and less of the undesirable concentration of deliveries at the end of the year.

4. Production of Chapters I (Brief) was considerably increased and the total of 12 compared with 9 in the prior year. This brought to 68 the total of Chapters I produced since July 1954, of which 10 have been maintenance. Production of Chapter I Annuals, of which there had been 7 in the previous year, was discontinued to permit increased production of more comprehensive Chapter I coverage.

5. The 425 sections produced in FY 1962 increased the total sections produced since the start of the program to 6,025. Of the 1962 production, 287 sections or approximately 68% were maintenance revisions of previously published units, increasing the total maintenance sections to date to 1,496. Year-by-year production of NIS, by agencies, is shown in Tab B.

6. The cumulative progress of the NIS Program since FY 1949 in terms of the number of sections published, and the various phases of production and processing, is charted by Tab C.

7. The NIS produced to date represent essentially 90% of initial world coverage. The status of this coverage by world areas is shown in Tab D, and by individual areas on the map, Tab F.

Substantive Review

8. The following table shows the qualitative adequacy ratings assigned 391 NIS contributions processed by the Office of Basic Intelligence in FY 1962:

<u>Qualitative Adequacy Ratings by Categories*</u>						
	<u>Number of Sections Rated</u>			<u>Percentage in Each Category</u>		
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
State	11	83	7	11%	82%	7%
Army	15	95	1	13	86	1
Navy	3	24	0	11	89	0
Air Force	1	16	2	5	84	11
CIA	33	82	0	29	71	0
Agriculture	1	5	0	17	83	0
Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interior	1	10	0	9	91	0
Labor	0	1	0	0	100	0
Total:	65	316	10	17%	80%	3%

The ratings indicate that the quality of sections reviewed in FY 1962 was generally comparable to the previous year. 17% of the contributions received the highest adequacy rating (Category I); 80% of the contributions were Category II ratings; and 3% of the contributions were Category III ratings. Ratings for the 243 maintenance sections were identical with those for the FY 1962 contributions as a whole.

* Category Adequacy:

- I - NIS material which fully satisfied the fundamental requirements of a well-prepared and well-coordinated basic intelligence study.
- II - NIS material which with reasonable editorial support by CIA satisfied NIS standards.
- III - NIS material which did not satisfy minimum NIS standards without major revision.

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Publication

9. A total of 396 sections was published during FY 1962. The printer work-load on hand was progressively reduced and at the year-end was the lowest in several years. Sections printed during the year brought to over 2,500,000 the total number of copies of NIS units published in the fourteen years of the Program's operation.

NIS Gazetteers

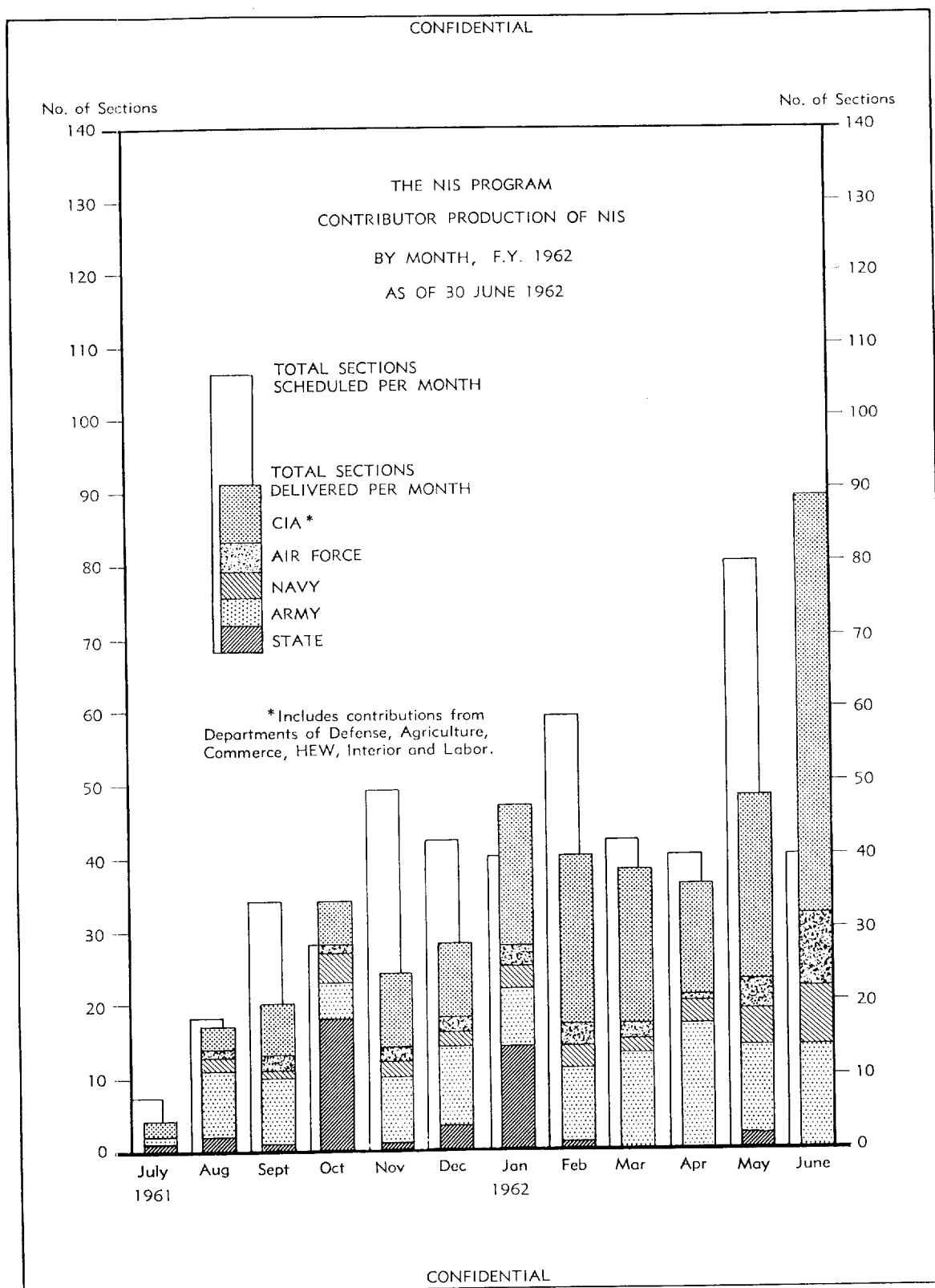
10. Seven NIS Gazetteers, all of which are now on a maintenance basis, were published during the year. Six others were completed by the Office of Geography, Department of Interior, and were in printing process. A total of approximately 3,000,000 names is covered by the 142 Gazetteers (39 of which are maintenance issues) which have been produced. Tab E shows the record of production of NIS Gazetteers to date.

NIS Base Maps

11. During the year 15 standard (including 11 revisions) and 9 page-size (including 7 revisions) base maps were completed by the Cartography Division, ORR/CIA. In addition the Division compiled and constructed 155 final intelligence maps and 27 charts for various NIS contributors.

NIS Dissemination and Use

12. Requests for standard and special dissemination of NIS to a growing number of U. S. Government activities, international staffs, and friendly foreign intelligence services continued to increase during the year. In addition to programmed dissemination of some 139,000 printed NIS units, special requirements during the year resulted in withdrawal of some 28,500 NIS units from the reserve stocks and required reprint runs of 6,500 copies of 41 previously published NIS units. As in previous years, the pattern of these additional requisitions for the NIS showed correlation with critical international developments and resultant requirement for on-hand basic intelligence.

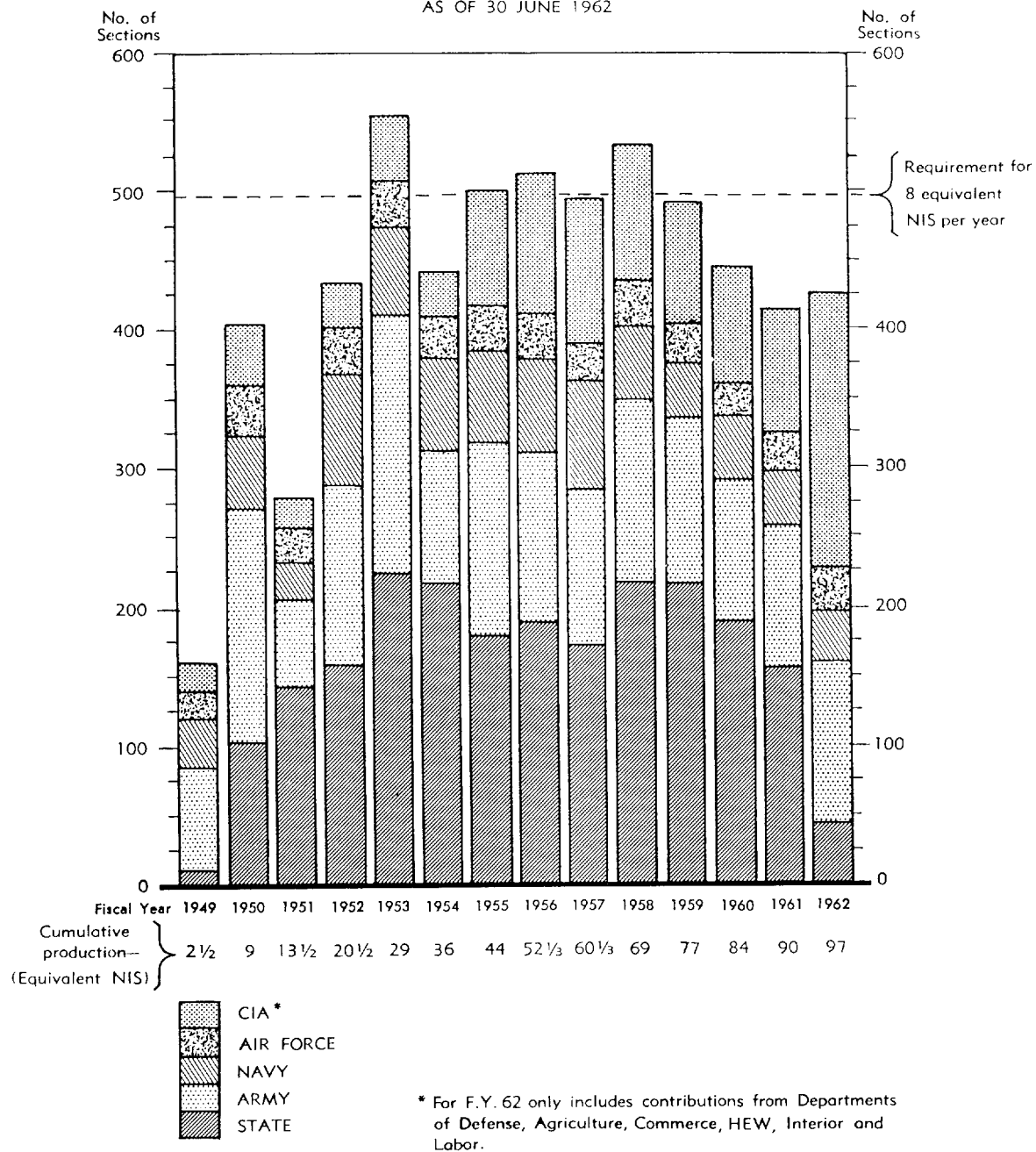


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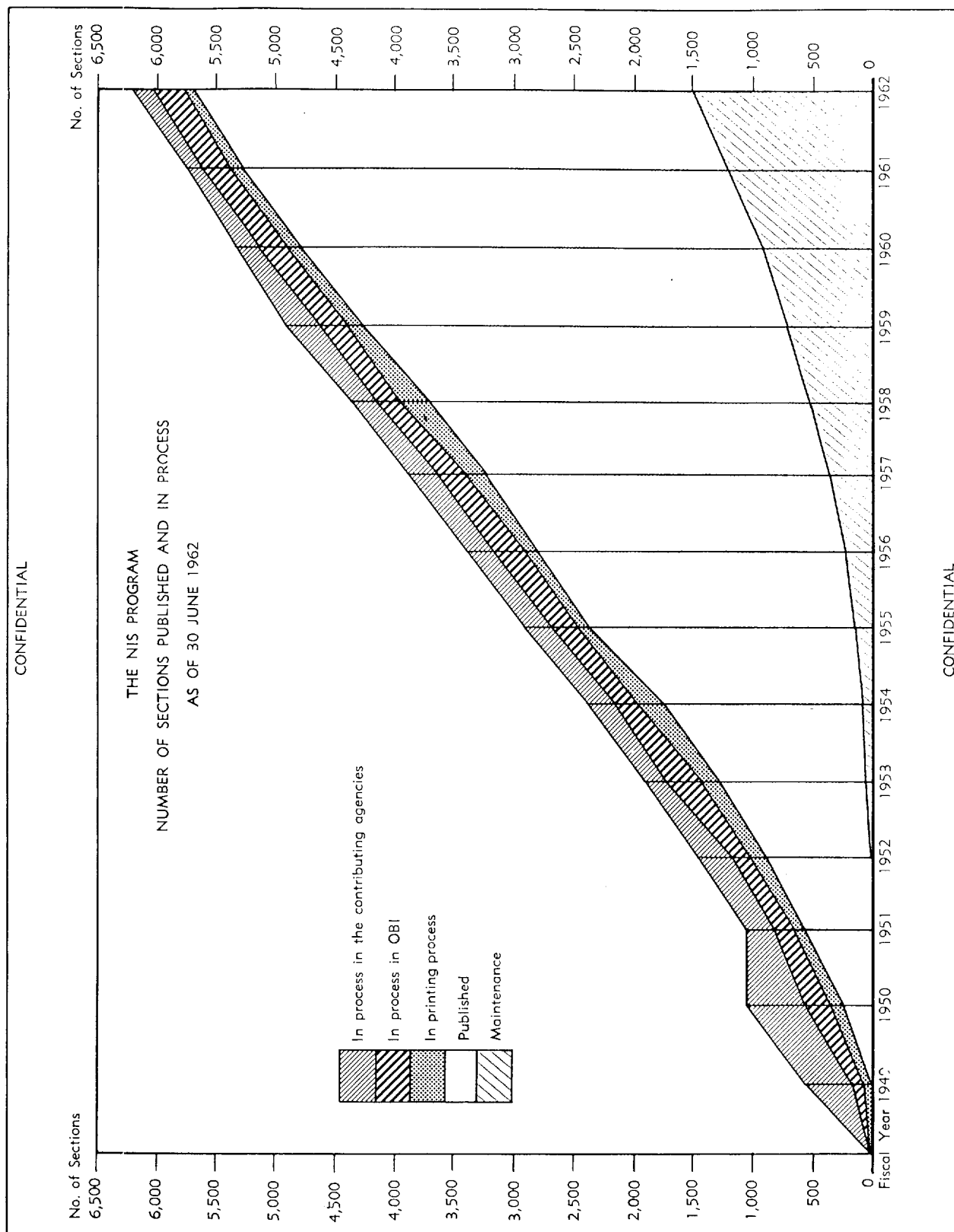
THE NIS PROGRAM
CONTRIBUTOR PRODUCTION OF NIS BY YEAR

AS OF 30 JUNE 1962



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THE NIS PROGRAM
STATUS OF NIS PRODUCTION BY WORLD AREAS
AS OF 30 JUNE 1962

	Percentage of Coverage
Sino-Soviet Bloc: (12 NIS Areas)	
799 + 561 M Sections on 12 Areas	100%
Western Europe: (17 NIS Areas)	
1,130 + 367 M Sections on 17 Areas	98%
Middle East: (17 NIS Areas)	
786 + 293 M Sections on 17 Areas	95%
Far East: (20 NIS Areas)	
699 + 165 M Sections on 20 Areas	93%
Africa: (38 NIS Areas)	
479 + 23 M Sections on 38 Areas	75%
Western Hemisphere: (32 NIS Areas)	
684 + 76 M Sections on 32 Areas	74%
Ocean Areas: (5 NIS Areas)	
100 + 13 M Sections on 5 Areas	100%
Overall: (141 NIS Areas)	
4,529 + 1,496 M Sections on 141 Areas	90%
Gazetteers	
142 Gazetteers (Including 39 revisions)	100%

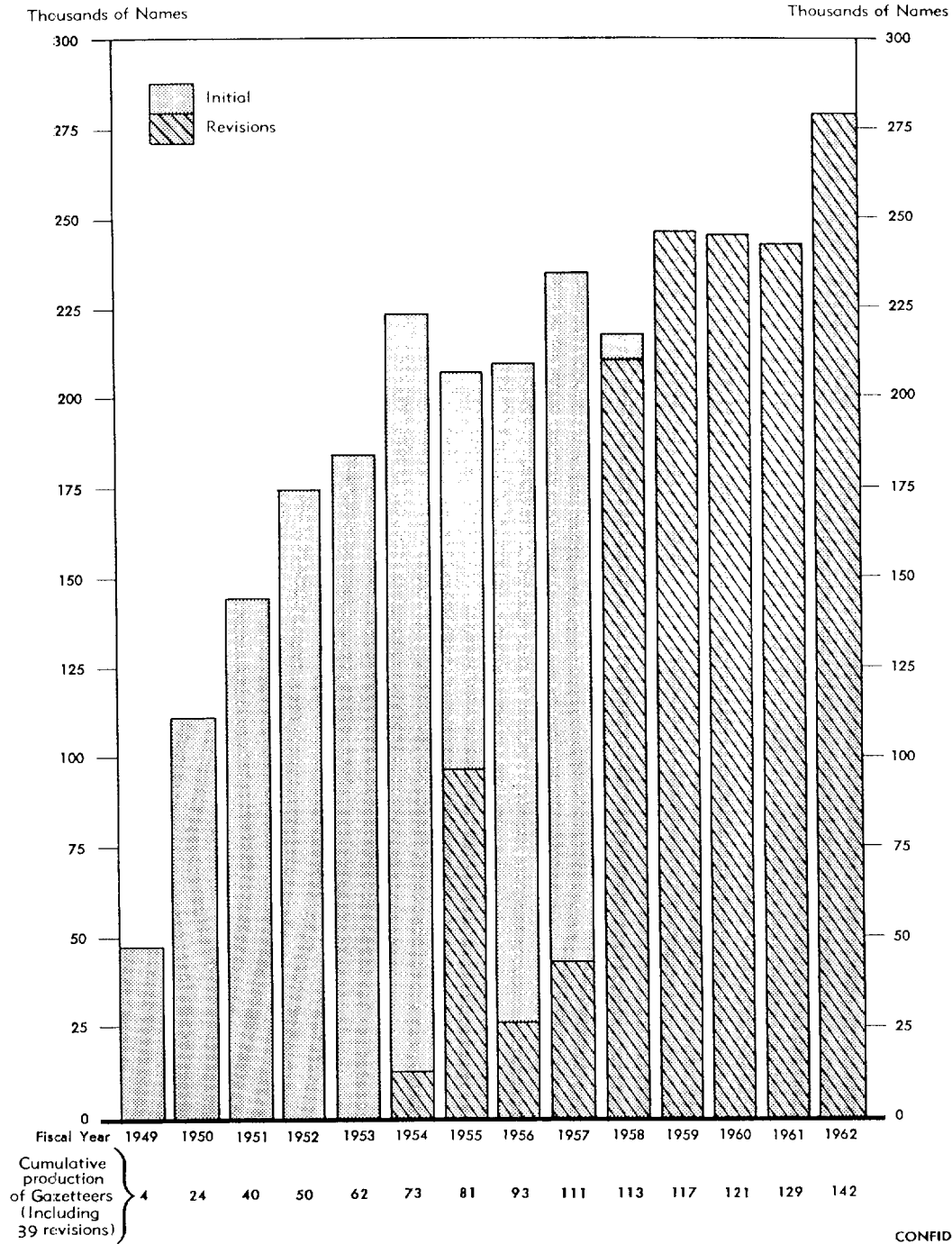
M—designates sections revised under the NIS maintenance program

NOTE: The above percentages represent fundamental coverage reflected by the detailed research and production of Chapters II thru IX and Supplements, and includes (NIS 108) International Communism.

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THE NIS PROGRAM
PRODUCTION OF GAZETTEERS
AS OF 30 JUNE 1962



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